Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

ports of his grief had a little subsided, he composed a monody to her memory, now known by the name of *Mary M‘Guire.*

Carolan did not long continue in this vale of sorrow after the death of his beloved wife. While on a visit at the house of a Mrs. M‘Dermott, of Alderford, in the county of Roscommon, he died, in March 1738, in the 68th year of his age. He was interred in the parish church of Kilronan, in the diocese of Ardagh; but no one memorial exists of the spot in which he was laid. His grave was, and perhaps still is known to a few of his admirers, and some of the neighbouring peasants; and his skull was long distinguished from those of others which were promiscuously scattered through the church-yard, by a perforation in the forehead, through which a small piece of ribbon is drawn.

He had seven children by his wife, six daughters and one son. His son, who had studied music, went to London, where he taught the Irish harp; before his departure, he published, in the year 1747, a collection of his father's music, omitting, through mercenary motives, some of his best pieces. It was re-published in Dublin, by John Lee, in 1780.

It is much to be wished that a complete collection of the musical compositions of this interesting character had been given to the public. Many, it is to be feared, are now irrecoverably lost. Many others are in danger of experiencing the same fate, unless preserved by the national spirit, which, after being so long curbed and repressed, is now appearing to revive. To this wish might be also added another, of having a more complete and authentic history of his life than can at present be collected from the imperfect, and sometimes contradictory accounts that have been handed down, mostly by oral tradition.

USEFUL INVENTIONS.

Receipt for Wyat's Plaster.

TAKE of coarse sharp sand, the particles of which are about one twentieth of an inch diameter, and another parcel whose particles are not more than one thirtieth of an inch. When each parcel is well cleansed from all impurities by washing, let it be dryed either in the sun, or on a clean iron plate set in a convenient furnace, in a sand heat.

Let lime be chosen which heats most in slacking, and slakes the quickest when duly watered, which is the freshest made, and closest kept, which dissolves in distilled vinegar with the least effervescence, and leaves the smallest residue indissoluble, and in this residue the smallest quantity of gypsum or martial matter; let the lime thus chosen to the quantity of 14lb. be sifted through a very fine wire sieve, the finer it is the better; let the lime be slaked by plunging it in a butt filled with soft water, and raising it out quickly and suffering it to heat and fume, and repeating this plunging and raising alternately, and agitating the lime until it be made to pass through the sieve into the water, and let the lime, which does not easily pass through the sieve, be rejected, and let fresh portions of the lime be thus used, until as many ounces of lime have passed through the sieve, as there are quarts of water in the butt. Let the water thus impregnated stand in a butt closely covered until it becomes clear, and through wooden cocks placed at different heights in the butt, let the clear liquor be drawn off as fast, and as low as the lime subsides, for use. This liquor, called the cementing liquor, is the better, the purer the water is from saline matter. Let fifty-six pounds of the aforesaid chosen lime be slaked by gradually sprinkling on it, and especially the unslaked pieces, the cementing liquor in a close clean place. Let the slaked part be immediately sifted through the fine wire sieve; let the lime which passes be used instantly or kept in air-tight vessels, and let the part of the lime which does not pass through the sieve be rejected. This finer, richer part of the lime which passes through the sieve is called purified lime. Let bone ashes be prepared in the usual manner by grinding the whitest burnt bones, but let it be sifted to be much finer than the bone ash commonly sold for making Cupels.—The most eligible materials for making the Cement being thus prepared, take fifty-six pounds of the coarse sand and forty-two of the fine sand, mix them on a large plank placed horizontally: then spread the sand so that it may stand to the height of six inches with a flat surface on the plank, wet it with the cementing liquor, and let any superfluous quantity of the liquor which the sand in the condition described cannot retain flow away off the plank. To the wetted sand add fourteen pounds of the purified lime in successive proportions, mixing and beating them up together in the mean time with the instruments generally used in making Mortar, then add 14 pounds of the bone ash in successive portions mixing and beating all together, the quicker and the more perfectly these materials are mixed and beaten together, and sooner the Cement thus formed is used, the better it will be. This is called the coarse grained, water cement, which is to be applied in building, pointing, plaistering, stuccoing, or other work, as mortar and stucco now are, with this difference, that as this Cement is shorter than mortar or common stucco, and dries sooner, it ought to be worked expeditiously in all cases, and in stuccoing it ought to be laid on by sliding the trowel forward on it ; that the materials used along with this cement in building, or the ground on which it is laid in stuccoing, ought to be well wetted with the cementing liquor in the instant of laying on the cement; and that the cementing liquor is to be used when it is necessary to moisten the cement, or when a liquid is required to facilitate the floating of the cement. When such cement is required to be of a finer texture, take ninety-eight pounds of the finer sand, wet it with the cementing liquid, and mix it with the purified lime and bone ashes in the proportion above described, with this difference only, that fifteen pounds of lime or thereabouts are to be used instead of 14, this fine grained cement is to be used in giving the last coating or finish to any work intended to imitate the finer grained stones or stucco, but it may be applied as the foregoing, and in the same manner. When for any purpose such a cement is required coarser and cheaper ; of coarse sand take 56*lb*, of fine sand 14, of lime 14, of bone ash 14, mix and use them in the manner before described: when the cement is required to be white, use sand and the whitest part of the bone, and if grey, grey sand and half burnt bones, and if for other colours vitreous or metallic powders.

As the efficacy of Mr. Wyat's plaster has been fully proved in resisting all effects of the weather for a greater length of time than any other with which the public is acquainted, we have thought it may be useful to make it more generally known ; and as the extensive circulation of the Belfast Monthly Magazine will give our friends an opportunity of guarding their houses from all effects of the weather, we have thought it right to publish it in order that they may try the experiment.

Kali Purum (Potash) an efficacious remedy for the bite of a Mad-dog.

In the debate on the dog tax, in 1796, it was stated in the House of Commons, that forty cases of hydrophobia had occurred in the Manchester infirmary within a fortnight. This was not correct: but by a publication of Mr. Simmons, surgeon of the infirmary, it appears, that there were at that time, a considerable number, probably upwards of forty, who applied at the infirmary on having been bitten by mad dogs; nine such patients having applied in the course of one morning; but that they all escaped the disease, simply by the application of the Kali Purum to the wounded parts. Mr. Simmons observes that, for twenty years he has had experience of the success attending the application of this caustic, in wounds inflicted by the bite of mad animals, or of animals supposed to be mad; and in no one instance had hydrophobia followed, after the caustic had been applied. It is said to have been used in the Manchester infirmary for near fifty years, with uniform success. It may be applied either alone, or jointly with other means; and not only in superficial, but in deep wounds, taking care to induce a slough proportioned to the depth and extent of the wound, so as to leave no doubt of having penetrated to the very bottom. This is extracted from Dr. Ferrier's Medical Histories and reflections: vol. iii. p. 220.

A cheap and efficacious process of destroying contagious matter, with which walls are penetrated, and as it were impregnated, lately discovered in France.

It consists of a coating, or varnish, of which quick-lime, glue, milk and oil are the principal ingredients, and which forms a speedy and complete coating of the walls, covering all the porosities, and destroying all the adhesive contagious matter, or mephitism. The use of this white-washing, or varnish plaster, ought certainly to be put to immediate trial, in any hospital, infirmary, or prison, workshop, or factory, which is in danger from infectious matter settling upon the walls. The name of the discoverer is Cadet de Vaux, and the measure is supported by the authority of the two most eminent French chemists, Fourcroy and Deycaux.

Might not a wash of this kind for the walls of the habitations of the poor, and also a soap made of cheap material for domestic use, be a proper way of expending a part of the large sums subscribed for Fever Hospitals ?

New Method of detecting Arsenic.

Mr. Joseph Hume has discovered a new method of detecting this deleterious mineral. The test he proposes as a substitute for those already used, appears to be more efficacious, as it produces a more copious precipitate from a given quantity of that substance. It is composed in the following manner. Let one grain of white oxyde of arsenic and the same quantity of carbonate of soda, be dissolved by boiling in ten or twelve ounces of distilled water, which ought to be done in a glass vessel: to this last let a small quantity of the nitrate of silver be added, and a bright yellow precipitate will instantly appear. This is a more decisive test than sulphate of copper, which forms Scheele's-green (arseniate of copper) and though the process answers very well with potash, or lime-water, yet Mr. Hume is inclined to prefer the common sub-carbonate of soda.

DETATCHED ANECDOTES.

METASTASIO.

THE following beautiful passages are in an opera of that elegant Italian dramatist, Metastasio, which is entitled "La Clemenza di Tito." Voltaire, quotes them, with high praise, in the critical preface to his own Semiramis.

The first is where Titus addresses Sextus, who had rebelled against him, but whom the emperor had honoured with his warmest friendship.

Siam soli, il his sovrano
Non é presente; apri il tuo core a Tito,
Confidi ti all' amico: io ti prometto
*Ch' Augusto no'l saprà.**

The second is no less noble,

Il torre altrui la vita
E' facolta commune
Al piu vil della terre; il darto è solo
*De numi e de regnanti**.

The latter thought may be traced a little in the Latin verse,

Solo.Deo æquat clementia nobis.

SIR WM. TEMPLE.

Here are some excellent observations of Sir William Temple, who was esteemed the most elegant writer of his day, but whose writings are now very little known.

His three wishes were, health, peace, and fair weather.

---

* We are alone, your sovereign is not present: open your heart to Titus, trust your *friend:* I promise you that the *emperor* shall not know it.

* The vilest wretch on earth may rob another of life: to give it, is the privilege of kings and Gods alone.